The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,524.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19. 1789.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On SATURDAY evening, February 21. will be presented The Comic OPERA of

LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

Colonel Oldboy, — Mr WILSON;
Jeffamy, Mr ARCHER;
Sir John Flowerdale, Mr SPARKS;
Jenkins, Mr HALLION;
Harman, Mr BLAND, Jun.
Antoine, Mr CHARTERIS;
Servants, Mr HENDERSON and Mr CHARTERIS, Jun.
And Lionel, — Mr BELL.
Clariſſa, — Mrs SPARKS;
Lady Mary Oldboy, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Jenny, Mrs W. WELLS;
And Diana, — Miſs GEORGE,

In which character ſhe will introduce an entire New SONG, compoſed by Signor GIORDANI.

To which will be added a FARCE, called, The

CITIZEN.

Young Philpot, Mr WILLIAMSON;
Young Wilding, Mr BELL;
Sir Jaſper Wilding, Mr CHARTERIS;
Beaufort, Mr J. BLAND;
Quildrive, Mr BLAND, Jun.
Servant, Mr CHARTERIS, Jun.
And Old Philpot, — Mr WILSON.
Corinna, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Maria, — Mrs BARRESFORD.

☞ The Comic Opera of *Robin Hood*, which was performed laſt night, was received throughout with the ſtrongeſt marks of approbation. Due notice will be given of its next repreſentation.

MR STABILINI

IS impreſſed with the warmeſt gratitude towards the numerous and brilliant Company, who honoured his Concert laſt Tueſday, and reſpectfully begs that the Public will accept his moſt ſincere acknowledgments.

MIDWIFERY.

ON Tueſday next at Four o'clock, MR JOHN BELL, will begin his Lecture on the Theory and Practice of MIDWIFERY, in the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons. The preſent Courſe will be as full as any former one, and ſhall be concluded before the riſing of the ſeſſion.

THE late Rev. PATRICK CRICHTON, whoſe happineſs conſiſted in relieving the diſtreſſed, and who practiſed Phyſic in Tulliallan with great ſucceſs, left to his Widow Mrs CRICHTON Receipts, which have enabled her to practiſe with ſucceſs in the Cure of the following Diſeaſes, viz. all fixed Rheumatiſms, Swellings, Stitches, Humours in any part of the body, Swelling in the glands of children, and all Scorbutic Sores, with many others not mentioned, all by outward application.

Mrs Crichton is to be found in Dobie's Land, Richmond Street, Edinburgh

AT HATTON,

Large Oak, Aſh, Elm, and Beech.

ON MONDAY next the 23d February inſtant, will be expoſed to Sale by roup, at ten in the morning, at Hatton, Oak, Aſh, Elm, and Beech of ſeveral kinds, being very remarkable large fine wood.

This is the beſt and fineſt parcel of wood ever ſold there. Credit as uſual to Martinmas next.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,

Began drawing the 16th February 1789, and will continue to the end of March, during which

THE TICKETS AND SHARES,

Warranted undrawn to the lateſt accounts, are ſold and regiſtered by

WHITE AND MITCHEL,

At the Licenſed State Lottery Office oppoſite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

On account of Meſſ. Richardſon & Goodluck, London;

Where, and at this Office, during the drawing of laſt and preceding Lotteries,

THE MOST CAPITAL PRIZES

have been ſold,

And no where elſe in Scotland on their account.

During the drawing, the prices of tickets and ſhares will be regulated by the prizes undrawn.

Money for the prizes will be paid here at current value of ſoon as drawn, or, agreeable to act of Parliament, in June 1789, without any deduction.

Country Correſpondents may have tickets or ſhares ſent, on remitting bills at ſight or a ſhort date.

Schemes to be had Gratis at this Office.

Letters, poſt paid, duly anſwered.

TO BE SOLD, or LET for a term of years, And entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE in St John's Street, being the ſouthmoſt in the eaſt row, with the coach-houſe, ſtable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

The houſe is as ſubſtantial and convenient as any in the ſtreet.

James Bremner, writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to the price.

To be LET, furniſhed or unfurniſhed, or to be SOLD,

A HOUSE in the Canongate, oppoſite to Queenſberry Houſe, with Coach-houſe, Stable, Laundry, &c. fit to accommodate a numerous and genteel family.

For particulars, as to a ſet, application may be made to Mr Lamb, upholſterer; and as to a ſale, to Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet, in whoſe hands the titles are, and who has powers to conclude a bargain.

Houſe, Coach-houſe, and Stable,

In Prince's Street.

To be LET for three or more years, and entered to at Whitſunday,

THE HOUSE, No. 53 in Prince's Street, with Coach-houſe and Stable for four horſes, poſſeſſed by Richard Fiſher, Eſq;—The houſe conſiſts of 14 fire rooms.—The kitchen and three of the rooms have large bow windows to the north, and are 23 feet long; the drawing room to the ſouth is 27 feet long, and the dining room 21.

The premiſſes may be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars, apply to Matthew Sandilands, writer to the ſignet.

TO LET FURNISHED,

A Neat HOUSE and GARDEN at Silver-mills, about a quarter of a mile from St Andrew's Square, for ſix months from the firſt of May next, conſiſting of dining-room, parlour, ſix bed-chambers, two kitchens, (in one of which there is an oven) a lumber room, two cellars, bed place for three ſervants, four light and ten dark cloſets—the whole furniſhed in a genteel manner. There is alſo a waſh-houſe and a ſervants room above, with a ſpring well.—The garden is well laid out, and planted with the beſt kind of fruit trees. The place is within three minutes walk of St Bernard's Well.

The houſe to be ſeen on Tueſdays and Fridays only, between twelve and two o'clock.

Apply to Mr Lamb upholſterer.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY CHARLES ELLIOT, PARLIAMENT-SQUARE,

Price 2s. ſewed,

A Treatiſe on Diluents,

AND AN INQUIRY INTO

The DISEASES of the FLUIDS of the Human Body, to aſcertain the Operation of Diluents upon them;

With DILUTION practically applied to particular Diſeaſes; wherein the efficacy of Mineral Waters is conſidered—to which are prefixed, obſervations upon Common Water, as far as it reſpects the ſubject of Attenuants.

BY THOMAS JAMESON,

Surgeon of his Majeſty's Navy.

On the 23d February inſtant will be publiſhed,

And delivered to the Subſcribers,

AINSLIE's LARGE MAP OF SCOTLAND,

Printed on nine Sheets of Elephant Paper,

The largeſt Map of the Kingdom ever publiſhed, being ſix feet long by five feet and a half broad;

Price only £1. 1s. in ſheets, or £1. 11s. 6d. mounted upon linen with rollers.

Publiſhed and Sold by J. AINSLIE, Bookſeller, No. 4. St Andrew's Street, New Town, Edinburgh, and WILLIAM FADEN, Geographer to his Majeſty, Charing-croſs, London.

JOHN AINSLIE returns his moſt reſpectful acknowledgment to the Nobility and Gentry who have patronized him with their ſubſcriptions, and begs leave to requeſt thoſe who live in the country, either to make their carriers call for the Map, or write a line mentioning what way they would wiſh them ſent, and in what manner they would have them mounted. At ſame time it is hoped no Gentleman will take it amiſs, payment being expected upon delivery of the Map.

EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE AGAINST LOSSES BY FIRE.

FEBRUARY 19. 1789.

A General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Society againſt Loſſes by Fire, is to be held in the Magdalen Chapel, Cowgate, on *Monday* the 2d day of March, at one o'clock afternoon, to conſider a propoſal laid before the Directors, for allowing Proprietors to a certain extent, to renounce their inſurances, on receiving the preſent full value of their ſtock from the Society. The propoſal lies at the Office for the inſpection of the Proprietors. By order of the Directors,

JOHN DUNDAS Sec.

W. RAEBURN,

PERFUMER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

George Frederick Auguſtus, Prince of Wales,

Heir Apparent of the Crown of Great Britain and Ireland, and Regent of the Independent, Loyal, and Dutiful Subjects of the latter Kingdom,

BEGS leave humbly to acquaint the Public, and more particularly ſuch of the Nobility and Gentry as have hitherto honoured him with their commands, that he now has juſt imported, from the ſouth of France, and other places, and ready for ſale at his ſhops in North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, and Trongate Street, Glaſgow, at the very loweſt prices, a capital and complete aſſortment of Eſſences, Coſmetics, Perfumes, Perfumed Waters, Syrups, Oils, Powders, Pomatums, Waſh-balls, Soups, and every article in the Perfumery way, all of the moſt excellent qualities.

All ſorts of Ladies Toupees, Cuſhions, Curls, Chignons, Braids with an infinite variety of miſcellaneous articles, all in the higheſt taſte of elegance and faſhion; ſuch as Ladies travelling toilets, Silk Purſes, Pocket-books, Childrens Breaſt and Back Collars, Scent Bottles, Cloth and Fleſh Bruſhes, Indian Glue, Bath Garters, Queen's ditto, Orange, Black, and Brown Marking Ink, Ivory Bodkins, fineſt ſealing Wax, ſcouring Powders, Dewdney's Grecian Compound for changing red or grey hair to a beautiful and natural brown or black.

W. RAEBURN takes the liberty of recommending the whole articles of the preſent aſſortment, as abſolutely ſuperior in a great degree to any he ever before had the honour of offering to the Public.

Commiſſions punctually and gratefully anſwered.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 18th of March 1789, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

That HOUSE, lying in the weſt end of the town of Haddington, with the garden and ſmall field, belonging to Major Baſil Alves, as the ſame is preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Johnſton of Hilton.

This is a moſt deſirable purchaſe, as it is fitted up in the moſt complete manner, with coach-houſe, ſtables, and pigeon houſe, and there are very fine fruit trees in the garden. The houſe is completely furniſhed, and the furniture will be ſold along with the property, if a purchaſer inclines, and the entry may be at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to William Dallas, clerk to the ſignet, No. 58, Prince's Street, who will conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale.

N. B. It is requeſted that all thoſe to whom Major Alves is indebted, will, without delay, give in a note of their claims, and how they are conſtituted, to the ſaid William Dallas.

Exciſe Office, Edinburgh, February 19. 1789.

BY ORDER OF THE

HON. THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON FRIDAY the 27th of February inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to Sale by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, about 1000 libs. of TEA, contained in boxes and other packages, ſeized and condemned as forfeited.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the above-mentioned Warehouſe, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

FOR LISBON AND OPORTO,

To ſail immediately from Leith,

THE MALLY,

CAPT. PETER LOURIE.

She will take what wines offer for merchants at either places, and return direct to Leith. For freight or paſſage, apply to the Captain, or Bells and Rannie.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE BRIGANTINE SISTERS,

JOHN GREIG Maſter,

Lying at Greenock, is ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the firſt of March at fartheſt.

She is a ſtout veſſel, Britiſh built, burden about 200 tons, has a Mediterranean paſs, and good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Meſſ. Allan and Steuart in Edinburgh, Mr William Donald in Glaſgow, or John Steuart and Company, Greenock.

COUNT BORUWLASKI, the celebrated Poliſh Lilliputian, (whom misfortunes, well known to ſeveral perſons of the firſt rank, have reduced to the neceſſity of ſhowing himſelf) preſents his reſpectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Edinburgh, and will think himſelf extremely happy to have the honour of their company at his apartments, No. 4. St Andrew's Street, New Town.——Admittance Half-a-Crown.

From Ten till Three, and from Five till Nine.

The Count entertaining Memoirs, written by Himſelf, at 5s. and his Likeneſs at 2s. 6d. may be had at his lodgings, and of the booksellers.

Count Boruwlaſki is confeſſedly the ſmalleſt being ever exhibited. Though in the 49th year of his age, he exceeds not in ſize a child of three or four years old; he is married, and father of three children; ſpeaks ſeveral Languages, and plays on various muſical inſtruments. For a further account of this phenomenon, ſee the Encyclopædia, at the article *Dwarf*, and his own Memoirs.

An Undertaker for a Road Wanted.

A New Road is to be made from the Bridge of Tayock towards Montroſe.—Perſons willing to undertake this work, will pleaſe lodge their propoſals againſt Thurſday the 5th of March next with the Town-clerk of Montroſe, who will inform as to particulars. Not to be repeated.

A CONTRACTOR WANTED.

ANY Perſon willing to enter into a Contract for building a Draw-Bridge over the Harbour of Leith, agreeable to an elevation, plan, and ſections, which will be ſhown by William Forbes, Town-Clerks Office, Edinburgh, is deſired to give in an Eſtimate, *ou or before Monday the 9th of March*, under cover, addreſſed to the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh.

The Bridge is to be built with ſtones from Raveſton, Maiden Craig, or Craigleith Quarries, in the option of the undertaker.

N. B. One of the Abutments to the Spring of the Arch is already built.

A CONTRACTOR is alſo WANTED for repairing part of the Stone Pier at Leith; and any perſon willing to undertake the ſame, is deſired to give in an eſtimate on or before the ſaid 9th of March, directed as above, ſpecifying the way and manner he intends to make the Pier ſufficient.

James Gray, deputy-ſhoremaſter of Leith, will ſhow the particulars.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES ORR, Merchant in Alloa, are requeſted to meet in the houſe of Thomas Paterſon, merchant in Stirling, on Friday the 27th current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to receive their firſt dividend. The ſcheme, &c. continue to be ſeen, betwixt and that period, in the office of Robert Banks, junior, accomptant in Stirling.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT in the Proceſs of Multiple-poinding, at the inſtance of Robert Gordon, writer in Dumfries, Truſtee for the creditors of CHRISTOPHER CARRUTHERS of Hardrigg, againſt Robert Ramſay, writer in Dumfries, and others; the Lord Alva, Ordinary, by interlocutor 14th February 1789, ordains the ſaid creditors to produce their intereſts in the Multiple-poinding; with certification, and ordained intimation thereof to be made in the Edinburgh Evening Courant and Caledonian Mercury.

In obedience to which order, intimation is hereby given to the whole creditors, with certification to them, if they do not forthwith produce their intereſts, they will receive no ſhare of the funds. H. S. CALLANDER Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed ROBERT DEWAR, ſometime Merchant in Muſſelburgh, are deſired to meet in John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the 25th current, at one o'clock noon, when matters of general importance will be laid before them.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

JAMES BROWN, truſtee on the eſtate of WILLIAM BROWN, glover in Glaſgow, having made up a ſtate of ſaid bankrupt's affairs to the 19th day of January laſt, agreeable to law, the ſame is to be ſeen in his hands, from 19th inſt. the Creditors are deſired to meet at his office in the Tontine Buildings, to give ſuch inſtructions for the future management as may appear neceſſary.

Glaſgow, Feb. 16. 1789.

FIRST NOTICE—FIRST TERM.

IN the Ranking and Sale, raiſed and purſued at the inſtance of John Taylor, wright in Greenock, with concourſe of his Majeſty's Advocate, againſt ISOBELL and MARION LAMONTS, only lawful children of the deceaſed Daniel Lamont, merchant and ſmith in Greenock, and their Tutor and Curators, and all and ſundry the creditors of them and their deceaſed father; the Lord Dreghorn, by his interlocutor of date the 12th February 1789, nominated and appointed the Lord Rockville of courſe to rank the creditors, and aſſigned the 12th day of June next, for the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences, competent to them reſpectively, againſt the bankrupt or his eſtate, and that for the FIRST TERM; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation; and appointed this notice thereof, ſo as the ſame may come to the knowledge of all concerned. H. S. CALLENDER Clerk.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT GLASSFORD, Yarn-Merchant in Durriſdeer.

ROBERT KENNEDY in Chanlockfoot, and ADAM BROWN in Gareſlack, Truſtees, appointed by the creditors of the ſaid Robert Glaſsford, hereby give notice, That their appointment as truſtees was confirmed by the Court of Seſſion on the 11th inſtant, and hereby require the whole creditors of the ſaid Robert Glaſsford, to lodge with them their whole grounds of debt, with the vouchers thereof, and oaths of verity thereon, betwixt and the 30th day of June next to come, being nine kalendar months from the date of the ſequeſtration, otherwiſe they will be ſtruck off from the firſt dividend of the bankrupt's eſtate, in terms of the ſtatute.—The truſtees hereby intimate to the debtors of the ſaid Robert Glaſsford, that they muſt pay their debts due to the bankrupt to them, otherwiſe they will be proſecute immediately.

To be expoſed to SALE by public roup, on Wedneſday the 4th of March next, twelve o'clock noon, at the houſe of Mr Roſs, vintner in Borrowſtounneſs,

THE SLOOP NANCY,

With her Float Boat and Apparelling, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Borrowſtounneſs; burden, according to the regiſter, 60 tons, built at Carronſhore in 1784 or 1785.

The Nancy ſails remarkably faſt, is well calculated for a herring fiſher or for a coaſter. The articles and conditions to be ſeen with Thomas Cowan, Borrowſtounneſs, and with Meſſ. Graham, Milne, and Co. merchants in Glaſgow.

DUNDEE CLUB.

THE Anniverſary Meeting of the DUNDEE CLUB is to be held on Friday 6th March next, at *Gardner's*.

Mr DOUGLASS of Bridgetown, *Preſes.*

And Sir JOHN WEDDERBURN, Bart. *Croupier.*

THE FIARS for the Shire of Edinburgh for Crop 1788, being to be ſtruck on Friday the 6th day of March next, notice is hereby given, that the names of ſuch perſons as are proper to be cited as witneſſes, may be left on or before the 26th curt. with William Lockhart, at the Sheriff's Clerks Office, when orders will be given to cite fifteen of the perſons whoſe names are firſt left with him, and thoſe cited are required to bring with them ſigned liſts of the prices of victual to which they can make oath.

N. B. As a great number of the Gentlemen ſummoned for making up a Jury upon the Fiars laſt year did not think proper to attend, by which a deal of trouble and embarraſſment was occaſioned, the Sheriff entreats, that they will pay obedience to the citation when he cauſes ſummon them.

February 19. 1789.

VILLA TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Monday March 2d 1789, at ſix o'clock evening,

GARDENER's HALL, lying within half a mile of the city of Edinburgh to the weſtward, on the road leading to Corſtorphine. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, commands an extenſive proſpect, and is handſomely fitted up. The grounds conſiſt of five acres, divided into two incloſures, ſurrounded with thriving hedge rows, and decorated with ſhrubbery. The offices are, a ſtable, coach-houſe, cow-houſe, hayloft, &c. The title-deeds are in the hands of Mr Hotchkis writer to the ſignet.

The premiſſes, if not ſold, will be LET, from Whitſunday next.

INN AND FARM IN MID-LOTIAN.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE INN and FARM of LITTLEVANTAGE twelve miles weſt from Edinburgh, and the firſt ſtage on the high road from Edinburgh to Lanark and Ayr. The tenant may have from 30 to 100 acres of Land adjoining to the inn, a great part of which was laid down laſt year in ſown graſs It is near lime, and well ſituated for ſhooting and fiſhing.

Apply to William Swanſon, writing maſter, near the Croſs, Edinburgh, or he may be ſpoken with at Aimville, near the inn, on Saturdays.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN.

Rent Seven Guineas.

TO LET, in the Village of Ormiſton, ten miles eaſt from Edinburgh. A commodious HOUSE, conſiſting of a good dining-room, four bed-rooms, two light cloſets, kitchen, pantry, and other conveniencies, with a back court, ſtable, &c. The garden is of a good ſoil, is moſtly ſurrounded with a wall furniſhed with fruit trees of the beſt kinds in excellent order, and fine bearing condition.

The village of Ormiſton is well ſupplied with butcher meat, and every neceſſary of life; and carriers go regularly in to Edinburgh, twice in the week.

For further particulars, apply to [illegible] as to the rent, the proprietor,

HOUSES AND GROUND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE HOUSES of two ſtories each, poſſeſſed by Mr Miln, brewer, Mrs Craw, and others conſiſting of three rooms, kitchen, and cloſets, lying at the Abbey-hill, on the eaſt ſide of the great road leading to Leith.

Alſo, a piece of Ground immediately adjoining, meaſuring about 140 feet in front, and about 80 feet broad. The ſituation is remarkably healthy; commands a beautiful and extenſive view of the Frith, Leith, Caſtle-Seaſon, and the adjacent country.

For particulars, apply to John Peat, writer in Edinburgh, or to James Kyle, the proprietor, on the ground.

To be SOLD or LET,

SEVERAL DWELLING HOUSES in Tobago each containing three flats, each flat containing three large rooms, well finiſhed, with kitchen, cloſets, and cellars, and a garden with good water. They are pleaſantly ſituated oppoſite to Gardeners Hall, upon the Linlithgow road, towns, and country adjacent, free of ſmoke of the Firth of Forth, old and new exceeding ſmall feu-duty, with [illegible] feet wide at the back of the gardens, within ten minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh, and five of the New Town.

Enquire at John Stirling, Tobago Street.

ARGYLESHIRE.

MAJOR GENERAL CAMPBELL of Barbreck, being deſirous of having a New Channel cut for the Water of Barbreck, in a ſtraight line from the Bridge to the and of Loch Craignith, (the diſtance about an Engliſh mile) both ſides of the Channel is to be built with large ſtones in a ſloping manner; and when finiſhed, the Channel is to be at leaſt 18 feet wide from ſide to ſide at the bottom, and 22 feet at the top, and about three feet deep. Such as are willing to perform the work by contract, are to ſend written propoſals to the General at Barbreck in June or July next.

The work to commence in ſpring 1790, and to be finiſhed at Martinmas thereafter.

The undertaker is to uphold the work ſufficient for three years.

The Major General intends to make a general ſet of the eſtate of Barbreck about the 20th of July next, and to grant leaſes for nineteen years.

Written propoſals to be ſent to him at or before that day, ſuch as are not accepted of ſhall be concealed.

Not to be repeated.

For the Pariſhes of St George's, St Mary's, and St Ann's, JAMAICA,

The Ship

FELLOWSHIPHALL,

James Coutts Crawford Maſter,

She is now ready to take on board goods at Port Glaſgow, and will be clear to ſail by the 10th of March —She has very good accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Scot and Murray, Glaſgow; or Patrick Dougall in Port Glaſgow. Glaſgow, Feb. 16. 1789.

FOR ST LUCAR AND CADIZ,

The BRIG MARGARET,

ROBERT GRAY Maſter,

Will ſail for St Lucar and Cadiz the 25th current, and return to Leith. Any perſon inclining order wines or other goods by ſhip, may depend on proper being taken.

For further particulars apply to John Reddie merchant, St Street, Edinburgh.

N. B. There is accommodation for two or three paſſengers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Feb.* 14.

Kew, February 14.

HIS Majesty still continues in a gradual state of amendment.

Carlton House, Feb. 9.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Mr John Young, of New Store-street, Bedford-square, to be his Engraver in Mezzotinto.

Vienna, Jan. 24.

Letters from Jassy of the 10th instant mention, that a detachment from the army, commanded by Marshal Romanzow, had succeeded in their attempt to dislodge a body of Turks, consisting of 900 men, from Gangura, pursued them to Kainar, and, having driven from thence 700 Tartars, proceeded to the attack of Salkutza, and obtained a complete victory. The enemy lost in these several actions 390 men killed, 77 prisoners, four pieces of artillery, and six colours; whilst the Russians had only one Ensign and four men killed, and twenty-four wounded. General Kamenskoy was at the head of the detachment.

Vienna, Jan. 28.

General Fabris died in Transylvania about a fortnight since. Prince Hohenlohe succeeds *ad interim* to the command of the army in that province.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—France, 1.
Due—Ireland, 1.—Flanders, 1.—Holland, 1.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *February* 13.

Mr *Moreton* presented a list of the civil officers, &c. in India, which was ordered to lie on the table.

REGENCY BILL.

Mr Pitt, accompanied with several members from the Commons, brought up the bill for appointing a Regent under certain restrictions during his Majesty's incapacity.

Lord *Sydney* moved to have it read a first time, which being done, his Lordship then moved to have it printed.

HASTINGS' TRIAL.

Lord *Walsingham* moved for the order to be read respecting Mr Hastings' trial, which being done, he observed, that though he regretted the hardships that gentleman must suffer by any kind of delay, yet as their Lordships had hitherto conceived the attendance of the Judges necessary, and as that attendance could not be obtained at present, which, together with other circumstances, rendered it impossible to proceed at present, he should move the order to be discharged, and a new one made out for proceeding with the trial on Monday the 6th of April.——Ordered.

Lord *Sydney* said, that having moved for printing the Regency bill, it would be impossible exactly to appoint a day for its next reading; he should therefore propose their Lordships to adjourn till Monday, at which time he thought they would be enabled to fix upon a day, unless any circumstance should arise in the interim.—Upon his Lordship's motion, the House was adjourned to Monday.

PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 11.

COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION.

Sir Lucius O'Brien in the chair.

Mr *Grattan* said, that as the fact of his Majesty's indisposition was now ascertained beyond dispute, it became necessary for the gentlemen on the other side of the House to state their plan.

The *Attorney-General* declared, that he had never read one word of the great pile of evidence which lay on the table, and not having been allowed time to consider, was therefore unprepared upon the subject.

Mr *Grattan* had no objection to wait until the Right Hon. Gentleman had [illegible]

The *Attorney-General* made a reply, wishing for time.

Mr *Grattan* said, he entirely disagreed from the mode proposed by the Secretary, of proceeding by bill, as it could not possibly receive Parliamentary sanction till a Regent of Ireland was elected. In his opinion, the mode of procedure was first to substantiate the King's incapacity, and their next duty was to supply the deficiency in the third estate. To guide their procedure, they had a precedent of the highest authority—a precedent to which every man in that House would look up to with reverence, and that was the precedent of the Revolution: And how did they proceed then? not by bill, but by address. In the first instance, they addressed the Prince and Princess of Orange to assume the Crown, stating the reasons for that measure, and after they had accepted of the Crown, including those reasons in a bill which now forms the Bill of Rights. After the Prince had accepted the Regency, it would be necessary, in his opinion, to pass a bill specifying the powers which were granted to him, and those powers he was free to say should be *full, unlimited, unconfined*, that so only could they restore the executive power to its true energy and effect, and give it that weight in the constitution which he trusted it was the wish of every independent man it should retain. He would move, therefore, the following—

"Resolved, That it appears to this Committee, that the exercise of the Royal authority is interrupted by the indisposition of his Majesty."

This motion passed unanimously.

Mr *Conolly* said, that no one deplored the situation of his Majesty's health more than he did. But it was our duty to fill up the present vacancy in the third estate of the constitution, in a manner that, he flattered himself, would be agreeable to gentlemen, or at least a great majority of them, on both sides of the House, by appointing the Prince of Wales our Regent, with unlimited, and, according to the spirit of the constitution, with full Regal powers.

That he should say no more at present, but wait till he had heard any opinions that might be urged against this proceeding. He then moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, humbly requesting him to take upon him the government of this realm during his Majesty's present indisposition, and no longer, in his Majesty's name, and under the stile and title of Prince Regent of Ireland, and to exercise and administer according to the law and constitution, all the regal powers, privileges, and functions, to the crown and government thereof belonging."

Mr *O'Neill* (Shanescastle) said, the propriety of the measure struck him so strongly, and had already been so ably enforced, that he merely rose to second the motion.

The *Attorney-General* desired to know, whether it was the intention of the supporters of the address, to convey to the Prince the full power of Regency unlimited, or merely to ascertain whether he would accept of the office, and having been informed he would accept of it, then to introduce a bill to invest him with the full power of Regency?

Mr *Conolly* said, that his intention was to invest him immediately by the address, with the full powers of the King his father, and that a subsequent bill should be passed agreeable to the ideas of his Right Hon. friend, as the most honourable means of conveying to him the testimony of our confidence, and most consonant to the wishes of the people of Ireland.

The *Provost* concurred in idea with Mr Conolly.

Lord *H. Fitzgerald* rose and said, as this is the first time I have ever troubled the House on any question of importance, I must intreat its indulgence of trespassing upon its patience, at a moment when its attention is exerted to receive impressions from the more enlightened and convincing arguments of men of greater abilities, who will no doubt enrich this night's debate. But, Sir, convinced as I am of the extraordinary magnitude of the subject now before us, and of the justice of the cause standing so conspicuously on its own merits, I cannot, consistently with that duty I owe my country and myself, let it go by giving it a silent vote. I admire too much the plain road of integrity and rectitude not to pursue it to the best of my power—stepping in view the great outlines of this business, the prominent features of which have been defaced by disingenuous arguments arising in distrust, and supported by the party motives of ambition and self-interest.

We are now, Sir, come to the decision of a question of as great importance as ever came before this House, as in it are involved the fundamental principles of our constitution—whether his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being of full age and capacity to govern, shall be invested with the royal authority over this kingdom, during the incapacity of his Majesty, and empowered to exercise all its functions, according to the true spirit of the constitution?—or, whether he shall receive it limited, restricted, and fettered, so as to render it incompetent to the objects for which it was originally granted?

We are not brought to the decision of this question unawares. We meet it with advantage, removed from the heat and clamour of party. We have had opportunity and time, in our cool, dispassionate moments, to search those recesses of the heart where justice sits enthroned; and I hope we shall listen to her dictates, and that we shall not trouble ourselves to be misled by passion or party prejudice, from pursuing that plain road that our duty so distinctly points out to us.

For these last three months, we have seen with regret and astonishment, the royal authority lying dormant under the [illegible] of the two Houses of the British Parliament; whereas on the declared incapacity of the King, a plain simple remedy for supplying the defect in the government presented itself, namely, the appointing the Prince of Wales Regent. But the dictates of calm reason have been overwhelmed by that torrent of ambition which has borne down the sacred barriers of the constitution, by taking advantage of the calamity of our gracious Sovereign, to curtail and fritter away the most valuable prerogative of the Crown.

Let us take a lesson from the misconduct of our neighbours. We have long viewed their proceedings with disapprobation. We have reprobated the tendency of them to blacken, misrepresent, and injure the Prince of Wales, by infusing distrust into that kingdom, that, in the course of nature, he is destined to govern; it has been to fetter the action of government, and thereby to weaken its powers, that the third estate no longer exists, according to the true spirit of the constitution; a sufficient degree of authority, and no more, is, by the wisdom of our ancestors, invested in the Crown. Is it not plain, therefore, that this authority should have been preserved entire to the Regent, for the good of the people; or will not his government be weak and inefficient?

An inordinate share of power has been thrown into hands where it should not exist; ridiculous, inapplicable precedents have been adduced to justify restrictions and limitations of the Regent's power, when it almost universally appears, that restrictions on former Regents were to secure to the Heir Apparent all the powers and prerogatives of the Crown, at the period of his minority; but in this case, the Regent proposed is the Heir Apparent himself. To enumerate all the mischiefs with which such a Regency is pregnant, is beyond my power; but thank God, they cannot affect us in this kingdom in their full extent; but in agitating the question of limitation, the intention is manifest to support the Minister's measures, though the good sense of the nation defeats their plan. Let us, Irishmen, appear the assertors of virtue and the constitution, and not the abettors of factious ambition or disappointed party. Let us, by our conduct this day, and glorious will, if conduct be, rescue the son of our beloved monarch from the prejudice that foreign nations would be led to entertain of his virtues, from the conduct of the British Parliament.

Lord Henry concluded a speech which impressed the House with a high sense of his abilities, by many judicious observations, favouring the Prince, expressed with the most lively sensibility.

The *Attorney General* said, that though he was confident not a word he should say that day would have the smallest effect, though it would have no impression, and produce no beneficial consequence, as he saw clearly that gentlemen had decided on their measure, and determined how to act; he yet felt himself called upon by his duty to his King and country, to avow his sentiments, and point out to gentlemen the danger they were running into: That the connections between this country and Great Britain, were of the most delicate texture, of one unexampled in the present period, and not paralleled in the annals of history: That the sole bond of connection now between the two countries, was the unity of the supreme executive power, and that that unity could not possibly be preserved, but by a unity of measures with the Parliament of Britain: That no wild wish for marking independence should induce gentlemen to deviate from their proceedings, while connected with it. We stood firm as on a rock; the consequence of a deviation might in the event be a total separation, or a union of the two Parliaments; measures, either of which he trusted in Heaven, he should never see: That from the law of the land, and particularly Lord Chief Baron Yelverton's bill, it was clear from the authority of the Great Seal of England there required, that the King of Great Britain did not give his assent to the acts of the Irish Parliament as King of Ireland, but head of the empire: That the instrument considered as the testimony of the King's assent had affixed to it the Great Seal of England, and that when bills were returned with that appendage, they were *ipso facto* the laws of this country, and the royal assent, given by the King's representative, was merely matter of form, an act of supererogation. Did gentlemen consider the consequence of electing a Regent by address? He was bold to say they did not; and the instance of the Revolution so often introduced, was in no degree applicable in this country—for what in fact was the conduct of this country at the Revolution? The Irish Parliament, by a specific law, recognized King William and Queen Mary King and Queen of Ireland, merely from their being King and Queen of England,—although during the interval of the Revolution, King James II. had personally been in Ireland, and executed every kingly office, and even created peers, two of which are at present existing, yet they neither possess these peerages, nor does any man pretend to say they ever will. In fact, to appoint a Regent in Ireland legally, such appointment must pass under the Great Seal of England, to render it constitutionally valid. Should the Irish Parliament, from a notion of independence, appoint a different person Regent in this country from him who was appointed in England, that appointment would be of no validity; for the Irish Regent would be in duty bound to obey the order of the British Regent, signified to him under the Great Seal of England. The great blessing of our constitution was the unity of the supreme executive power, and the independence of our Legislature.

That every attempt that went to separate the two Crowns went to separate for ever the connection of the two countries—one King—one Law—one Religion. Here are your corner-stones. Here is your strong foundation. Resting on this, you rest steadily. Adhering to these, you preserve the connection indissoluble, but, deviating from them, endless confusion will ensue, and government become impracticable; either a total separation must be the consequence, or else a union; and if any party in the British Parliament were anxious for carrying the latter measure, they could [illegible] more effectual method than countenancing and abetting the measures now pursuing in this House. They could only effect it by round-about, abject, and insidious ways. He boldly affirmed, that, let the Crown open all the sluices of corruption on that House, the measure could not be openly carried; the spirit of the nation would prevent it. It could only be done by convincing the independent Gentlemen of this country, the men of great landed weight and property, that either a separation from Britain must ensue, or a union be acceded to, and then they might embrace the latter as the lesser evil. Considering the present measures as tending to this point, he abhorred, and he deprecated them.

He acknowledged, that the independence of the Irish Crown was the freedom of the nation, and its unity with Great Britain was its protection. He denied that the King legislated as King of Ireland. He acted as King of England, and put the British Great Seal to all our acts. He quoted the words of Lord Chief Baron Yelverton's bill. It says, that "such bills as are certified into Great Britain, under the Great Seal of Ireland, and returned under the Great Seal of Great Britain, without alteration or addition, shall pass, and no other." By this he argued there was a surrender of the executive government of Ireland to the British Crown. The Great Seal of Britain was the only organ by which the King spoke to the Irish Parliament, and that was in custody of the British Cabinet. Was it not clear then, that the executive government of Ireland was vested in the British King?

It supposed, that if, in the dignity of our independence, we should think proper to appoint a different Regent from England, what would the Irish Regent say, "Go home, good people of Ireland; you offer me an empty compliment;" for the British Regent would have it in his power to supersede him, by possessing the Great Seal of England, which must be affixed to all Irish acts. He then admitted, that they might by their address vote a LITTLE KING of their own; but he defied them to produce an instance of a Regent unlimited, except the murderous usurper of the Crown. He desired to know in what law-book the powers of a Regent had been defined. He would aver, that the powers of a Regent or *Custos Regni*, were as various as the acts which gave rise to them; and if the House proceeded by address, without the Great Seal, it would lead to a conclusion that would startle the boldest adventurer of them all! He argued, that it would go to a total separation; and reminded Gentlemen of their language, when obtaining their constitution. "We will rise and fall with Great Britain, praising the magnanimity of Britain in making no conditions with us."

He argued, that the Irish Regent being under the controul of, and obliged to obey the British Great Seal, we were about to give the Prince of Wales an impotent authority, and calling upon him to dethrone his Royal Father, against the law and the constitution! He dreaded the probability of *false friends* communicating this resolution to the Prince, and, in an incautious moment, suggesting an answer which will pledge him to abide by it. It was a question of difficulty, whether the keeper of the Royal signet could put it to any instrument for the Regent, as Regent of Ireland, and protested that he had never heard of the address until that moment in Parliament. He adjured the House to proceed by bill.

The *Provost* denied, in a positive manner, the doctrines of the Attorney General. Did he mean to insinuate, that the Regent of England was *ipso facto* Regent of Ireland? Where did he find so monstrous a doctrine?—The Chief Baron's bill stated, that the bills should be certified under the Great Seal of Great Britain; but was he, who had grown grey in the study of the law, to be told that they were laws—without the Royal assent in Parliament?—No—he spoke as a lawyer, and he would say, that the Viceroy does not act in giving the Royal assent as Lord Lieutenant simply—but as the representative of the King—and without such assent, no act can become law—He pursued his argument, and asked, would any man say, that the English Regent had a right to grant a commission for putting the Great Seal to an act of the two Houses? No—How then was it possible for the House to proceed by Bill? He said, that he would not leave the gentleman a loop whereby to hang up his new doctrine, and went more at large into the subject, which he took occasion to ridicule, and avowed himself the oldest servant of the Crown in the law—and one of the oldest in the State—but the present intimidations thrown out should never influence his conduct. He appealed if, upon great subjects, he had not always given an independent vote? and so far from having to fear the resentment of the King in case of his recovery, his side of the House would experience his approbation; for he judged that the Royal Father's feelings must approve of a due respect to his son.

The *Attorney General* denied that denunciations of vengeance were held out by Administration.

Mr *Conolly* said, that having had the honour of moving the resolution for an Address, he would say a few words on the subject. If in moving it he acted erroneously, he was sorry for it; but he was not convinced of that. As to the idea of making a *great little King* by the Address——

[He was interrupted by the Attorney General.]

If I recollect the words of the Right Hon. Gentleman, they were, that in the Address for making a great little King of our own, there was a danger which will startle the boldest adventurer of you all! notwithstanding which, I say, that this Address will and ought to be supported from the constitutional spirit it possesses, and that going out, it will receive the applause of every honest Irishman, and abroad, the approbation of every Englishman who regards the constitution—educated in the principles of that constitution from his infancy, he was brought to consider the succession hereditary, and this Address was nothing more than a proof of it.

He did not wish to mention the parties in England; but he would declare, that the whole proceeding was a struggle for power by the British Parliament; and if they had called upon the Prince by Address, as we are going to do, there would have been none of that distraction which has since prevailed—As to the objection of differing from England, he would say, that he could perceive no impropriety in an act which was honourable to us and salutary to the constitution; and he trusted and hoped that the Address would have the support of every honest country gentleman.

Mr *Curran* said, if he did not pay more attention to the gentleman as a *prophet*, than as a lawyer, he should not notice his new doctrine; but before he broached it, he declared it would pass for nothing in the House. It was a gross blasphemy against the constitution, and should not be suffered to escape under the shelter of its insignificance; he has, however, little hopes of reforming the bad sense which conceives folly.

The competence of Parliament to address had been denied—he, as a lawyer, would assert, that, as the Representatives of the people, they were not only competent, but were called upon by the voice of the constitution, in the King's incapacity, to provide for the executive Government by addressing the Prince.

But as to the new doctrine, (says he,) is it in Ireland? is it in this House I have lived to hear such abominable principles advanced, and from a professional man? By a monstrous confusion of ideas, he misconceives, that that sign which is necessary to make acts of Parliament laws, makes laws itself without the assent of the third estate. I would rather leave the gentleman's ideas to be, like his household gods, the companions of his tears, than reply to him, were it not on so great an occasion.

What! did you by the act which took away the power of altering your bills in England, reduce yourselves to the degraded situation of a perpetual Convention! without any third estate! to be dictated to by a British King! No: and the man that says so, utters a desperate kind of blasphemy against the constitution, like the sinner against religion, who says in his heart, "there is no God!"

Because Attorney *general*—he thought it right to argue the question like an attorney particularly, with

evaſion and perverſion; like a thing wrapped in the cloak of law, which ſaw nothing, but hunted thro' the maze of ſtatutes, and noſed out points. He took no vantage ground of the conſtitution. It is only in a bit of wax that he can diſcover the third eſtate of this realm! Againſt the reſtrictions, Mr Curran urged this unanſwerable argument, It is a maxim of the conſtitution, that the powers of no one eſtate could be diminiſhed without its conſent; the executive branch was not now in a capacity to aſſent, how then could it be diminiſhed? As to the power of the Engliſh Regent ſuperſeding the Iriſh, he ſaid he heard it, as he might ſay, in ſober ſadneſs. When principles of ſuch a peſtiferous nature were exhaled from the mouth of a law authority, they were an aſperſion of the independence of the country, ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and only exempt from dangerous concluſions by their abſurdity.

Mr *Buſhe* ſaid, that amongſt all the reaſoning he had heard from the Attorney General, he could not but aſk himſelf "where is the will of the King? where is the Royal volition?" Ireland poſſeſſes an imperial Crown, and I fear no lawyer in ſaying ſhe poſſeſſes a diſtinct third eſtate. The words of the Chief Baron's bill ſay, "that ſuch bills as are certified under the Great Seal of England, ſhall paſs into law, in the Iriſh Parliament." What is meant by the word Parliament? not the two Houſes only, but the three eſtates. Theſe are the words of the act—what now becomes of the argument? and the man who ſupports a contrary opinion, muſt be falſe to his King, and falſe to his country.

Mr *M. Smith* completely refuted the arguments of the Attorney General, and cenſured the opening of the Britiſh Parliament by commiſſion, as the ſtrongeſt and moſt dangerous ſhifts that ever the outrage of ambition, or the rage of ſelf-intereſt adopted, to create a phantom that might create a Parliament, that might create a third eſtate!

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he did not intend to have ſpoke in the debate, his only motive for riſing was for the ſake of procuring unanimity—two thirds of the arguments advanced did not apply to the caſe; he was ſure that if a little alteration was made in the reſolution, it would receive general aſſent—the only objection to it was, that it went to a complete aſſumption of the government—his ſide of the Houſe would not oppoſe it if modified; and when gentlemen agreed in the great outline, why ſhould they diſagree upon ſo minute a difference? He agreed that there ſhould be no vexatious delay in the buſineſs.

Mr *Corry* was of opinion, that the mode of proceeding by addreſs was preferable, as moſt congenial with the conſtitution, moſt agreeable to the feelings of the people, and conducive to the intereſt of the nation. He thought that it would conciliate the affections of an illuſtrious character, and give him an impreſſion of the Iriſh nation, which might ultimately be productive of much public benefit.

Mr *Hardy*, in a conciſe and elegant ſpeech, declared himſelf for the reſolution; he was againſt delay, and thought the addreſs to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales highly proper. It would convince him that the Iriſh nation were above a ſuſpicion of his character. He made this emphatical obſervation, (and we are ſorry time will not permit us to follow him through his ſpeech) that the proceedings of the Houſe would have the effect of cauſing that mad ambition to halt in its progreſs, which nothing elſe had been able to retard. He ſupported his arguments by the opinions of Somers, Holt, and other conſtitutional lawyers.

Mr *Maſon* roſe, but his ſentiments were drowned in the clamours for the queſtion.

Mr *Grattan* roſe, and ſaid, if the principles I have heard avowed are law, then we have no King, and we have no conſtitution: That the King of Great Britain gives his aſſent as King of Great Britain, to the acts of the Iriſh, I deny: That the Regent of England would have a power of ſuperſeding the Iriſh Regent, I alſo deny. The principle goes againſt the free agency of the Iriſh Parliament; it cuts up the conſtitution by the very roots; it is a libel upon the independence of Ireland—and an outrage upon the people—it is one of thoſe monſtrous abſurdities which is phyſically and morally inadmiſſible—for, were this principle to be admitted, you would make laws in a panic, you would debate the preſent queſtion in a panic, and your freedom would be your diſgrace. We ſhould be an Iriſh people without an Iriſh King—and if a doubt did really exiſt, it would be neceſſary to paſs an act declaring our rights. The object of Lord Chief Baron Yelverton's bill was to deſtroy the power of altering our bills in Great Britain—and will any perſon of common ſenſe ſay, that it contains a ſurrender of the executive Government of Ireland to the Britiſh Crown?—Whoever ſays this makes an attack upon the Monarchy and upon the People, upon the Conſtitution and the Imperial Crown of Ireland; he has miſtaken baubles for ſceptres, and ſeals for Kings; and is led away by a dangerous ſpirit of miſconſtruction; but I underſtate it; this act of the Chief Baron's was to erect, not to annihilate the imperial Crown of Ireland; not to cauſe the Iriſh to merge into the Britiſh Crown, but to defend it from its ambition and encroachment, and he who ſuggeſts a contrary opinion—who ſays that the annexation of the Great Seal is ſufficient to give the force of law to the acts of the Iriſh Lords and Commons—labours to undignify the diadem, and to leſſen the allegiance of the people—he neglects the ſubſtance for the ſign—and is diſtracted in his notions of baubles and ſceptres and phantoms; it is a great miſtake—but as he may be uſed to ſtamps, perhaps, he may have accepted of the impreſſion for the authority from which it proceeds.

Mr Grattan, with an energy of thought and beauty of language, proceeded to make ſeveral ſtrong objections againſt the Attorney General's doctrine. Where, ſays he, is the great proprietor of royal volition for the Iriſh houſes? To ſay that it is the King of Great Britain, and not the King of Ireland, and that a denial of this poſition goes to a ſeparation of the two crowns, is to threaten and ſcold Parliament. It is to make the name of the Britiſh King a ſubject of ſophiſtry, and an inſtrument of humiliation to Ireland's Imperial Crown. I am free to confeſs, that our connection with England is coincident with our liberty; but I ſay that the boldeſt exertions of our liberty is not inconſiſtent with that connection; and that if the language uttered had been avowed in Great Britain, an Iriſh declaration of rights might have been neceſſary; but here it could create no doubts, nor kindle any flame but that of indignation. The two paſſions which ruled in private life, ruled in our government. They were ambition and intereſt. Our ambition is liberty; and Ireland may be proud of her poſſeſſions. He called upon the country gentlemen to ſupport this reſolution, and to aſſert their free agency.

The *Attorney General* replied, which brought up Mr Grattan, who anſwered him in his uſual ſtile of animation and eloquence.

At three o'clock, Thurſday morning, the queſtion was vociferouſly called for; and the chairman propoſed that he ſhould leave the chair.

Both were carried without a diviſion; and he reported, when a committee were appointed to prepare the Addreſs. A few noes were heard; but, aſhamed of their forlorn ſituation, they would not riſque a diviſion.

A Committee was appointed to draw up the addreſs, conſiſting of Mr Grattan, Lord Henry Fitzgerald, Mr Conolly, Mr O'Neil, Mr Curran, Mr Hardy, Mr Ponſonby, Mr Forbes, &c.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 13.

The Right Hon. Mr Conolly, at the head of a deputation from the Commons, rapped at the door, and being introduced in the uſual form, the Lord Chancellor came to the bar, when Mr Conolly preſented the reſolution of the Commons, which declares the incapacity of the King, accompanied with their addreſs to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, requeſting him to take upon him the government of this realm, deſiring the concurrence of their Lordſhips. The title ran thus:—The humble addreſs of

blank left for the inſertion of the words Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Ireland, in Parliament aſſembled, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Lord Chancellor. It is neceſſary you ſhould wait for an anſwer.

Mr Conolly bowed aſſent.

The *Lord Chancellor* informed the Houſe, that a deputation from the Commons waited for an anſwer to the addreſs and reſolution, which he gave to the Clerk to read aloud. He then informed their Lordſhips that it was moſt adviſeable to inform the Commons, that they would ſend an anſwer by a meſſenger of their own. On this he put the queſtion, which paſſed *nem diſſ.*

The reſolution and addreſs were then read by the Clerk.

His Grace the Duke of *Leinſter* ſaid, he was clearly of opinion, that the blank in the addreſs ſhould be filled with the words Spiritual and Temporal; but he ſhould ſubmit it to the Committee. He called for the order of the day, which was, that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a Committee on the State of the Nation.

Lord *Longford* remarked upon the great deliberation which the importance of the ſubject before them required, and moved that the order of the day be deferred till Tueſday next.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſpoke upon the ſame principle.

Lord *Portarlington* differed in opinion with the two laſt noble Lords.

The Duke of *Leinſter* and the *Lord Chancellor* ſpoke in explanation.

A number of other Lords took part in the debate, when the queſtion was at laſt put, for poſtponing the order of the day till Tueſday, which was the trial of ſtrength in the Lords, when there appeared,

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Went into a Committee, Lord Ranelagh in the chair, made ſome progreſs, and adjourned till Monday.

LONDON,—FEB. 16.

A morning paper of this day aſſerts the authority of the following intelligence, which, with the *proviſo* of no reſponſibility on our ſide, we ſubmit to our readers:—

The King, we are happy to ſay, is recovered,—He is now as perfectly himſelf as he ever was at any period of his life. All that remains to be guarded againſt is—the poſſibility of a relapſe.

Againſt this, there are reaſons as well grounded as the beſt obſervation of phyſicians can poſſibly be.

On that obſervation, his Majeſty's malady has been held to be, not an infanity, but a delirium; and for this reaſon, in caſes of infanity, the diſorder is little affected by the pulſe. The patient retains his diſorder, be the pulſe high or low.

In caſes of delirium, the thing is directly the reverſe. As the fever decreaſes, the patient recovers his mental faculties.

It has happened exactly ſo to his Majeſty.

When his pulſe was at 120, his malady was at its height. His pulſe now is at 64; and he is perfectly recollected; and it will be a ſatisfaction to the public to know, that caſes of delirium ceaſe with the cauſe, and ſcarcely ever return.

The King now ſees, and converſes with perfect compoſure, with different people; and ſo ſenſible is he at preſent of what has paſſed, that he only requeſts "They would not yet talk to him on public affairs. Let me be quiet for the preſent."

The other day, when his Majeſty walked to his Obſervatory, Rigou the keeper of it, who had not before ſeen the King ſince his illneſs, changed colour. "If you are not ill," ſaid his Majeſty—"you are ſhocked, Rigou, at ſeeing me:—but all will be well by and by."

He examined the different inſtruments with as much compoſure, and aſked as many pertinent queſtion as he ever did in his life.

The King has likewiſe recovered within theſe few days that rapid manner of aſking queſtions, which thoſe who know him, know was his character.

Sir *G. Baker* has held this a very decided ſymptom in his Majeſty's favour.

If it ſhould pleaſe God to continue the King's health, in as progreſſive a manner in future as he has done for theſe ten days paſt, we hear that different modes of exerciſe will be preſcribed him, and no introduction to any kind of buſineſs, till ſuch time as his mind will be perfectly firm enough to attend to it without danger of a relapſe.

The King walked out on Friday in Kew gardens, but he complained of the chillneſs of the air, and returned ſoon. The Queen ſpent the greater part of the afternoon with his Majeſty.

As a proof that his Majeſty may be better, it is an abſolute fact, that when he was laſt week playing at cards with the Queen and Princeſſes he burſt out ſuddenly into a great fit of laughter. The reaſon being aſked, he replied, "That he held the four phyſicians in his hand," alluding to the four palms, which were dealt him. There was certainly much humour in this, although by far too ſevere, as every medical man concerned, no doubt exerts his utmoſt ſkill, to reſtore a worthy King to his deſponding ſubjects.

His Majeſty, among other ſigns of the beſt recovery, has ſpoken in a manner perfectly recollected, of various arrangements in his family. He paſſed ſome part of Friday with the Queen and the Princeſſes. He walked in the garden, and gave ſome directions, moſt clear and right, relative to the new conſervatory, and other parts of the botanical apparatus.

Friday, their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York paid a viſit to her Majeſty at Kew—they were not permitted to ſee his Majeſty.

Friday, a meſſage paſſed from the King's Cabinet Miniſters to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, through the medium of one of the Lords of the Prince's Bedchamber.

There is to be a grand Meeting at Carleton Houſe on Wedneſday, when the new Adminiſtration, it is thought, will be completed.

The Duke of Marlborough has at length eſpouſed the Prince's cauſe.

This day both Houſes of Parliament meet for diſpatch of buſineſs. The Houſe of Lords, on the ſecond reading of the Regency bill—the Commons having nothing material before them will adjourn again.

Yeſterday the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of York and Cumberland, attended divine ſervice at the Chapel Royal, St James's, and received the Sacrament, which was adminiſtered by Dr Sturges.

While his Royal Highneſs is Regent, the Bill of Reſtrictions prevents his future preſence at divine ſervice in the Chapel Royal, as it is deemed occupying one of his Majeſty's Palaces.

Bon Mot.—A few evenings ſince the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, and ſeveral other Ladies of diſtinction, were rallying the Prince, on the ſuppoſition that Parliament would adviſe him to *marry*.—No, replies his Royal Highneſs, that can't be; for, under the preſent reſtrictions, I know of no Princeſs that would have me.—What reſtrictions, ſays her Grace? Why, I am prevented from *making* of Peers.

On Saturday, Mr Pitt and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons had a long interview with his Majeſty at Kew Palace.

Yeſterday, the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Cheſterfield paid a viſit to his Majeſty at Kew-Palace.

A prodigious number of the nobility and gentry attended yeſterday at St James's, in order to make enquiry after the King's health.

Thurſday, Sir John Macpherſon delivered in his reſignation as member of the Supreme Council at Fort William in Bengal, to the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

Commodore Cornwallis, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Crown, with the reſt of the ſquadron under his command, bound to the Eaſt Indies, came to an anchor off Torbay on Friday afternoon, and ſailed again on Saturday morning.

Purſuant to advertiſement, a meeting of above 1200 inhabitants of Weſtminſter, aſſembled yeſterday at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, to conſider of an Addreſs to Parliament on the Regency bill, Harry Houſe, Eſq; in the Chair.

Mr Baker opened the buſineſs, and very ably animadverted on the evil tendency of the reſtrictions in that bill, and concluded with moving a Petition to the Houſe of Lords, praying that the ſame might be altered. This being ſeconded,

Lord J. Townſhend reprobated the Miniſter's conduct, and juſtified Mr Fox's.

After which the Petition was agreed to, and his Grace of Bedford requeſted to preſent it to-morrow.

Hurricane, Savannah la Mar.—We are informed, that, on the 12th of laſt month (October) a dreadful hurricane was felt at Martinico, Grenada, and St Lucia. At the firſt named iſland, ſcarce a veſſel which remained in harbour eſcaped deſtruction, and thoſe that put to ſea have not ſince been heard of. Grenada has ſuſtained very conſiderable damage; but St Lucia exhibits a ſpectacle the moſt terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane, a dreadful earthquake happened, which convulſed the whole iſland, and finally ſwallowed upwards of 900 of the inhabitants.

On Thurſday ſe'ennight, died in Limerick in Ireland, Patrick Murphy, at the great age of 116 years. He ſerved as a ſoldier in many wars at the beginning of the preſent century.

BRITISH STATE-LOTTERY, 1788.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

No. 22,128, was drawn a blank, but, as firſt drawn ticket, is entitled to 3000l.

And the following prizes of 100l each.

No. 18,216, 19,778, 22,874, 24,744, 43,847.

EDINBURGH.

Kew Houſe, Feb. 15.

"His Majeſty has had a very good night, and continues in a ſtate of improvement."

R. Warren.
T. Gisborne.
F. Willis.

Kew Houſe, Feb. 16.

"His Majeſty continues making a progreſs in amendment."

G. Baker.
J. R. Reynolds.
F. Willis.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 14. 3 *o'clock afternoon.*

"The grand news of the day is, that his Majeſty is quite recovered. He has had a violent running from his noſtrils, after which he was, and is quite ſenſible."

Extract of a private letter from London, dated Feb. 16.

"The Phyſicians don't report ſo—but the truth is, that the King is quite recovered."

On the 14th inſtant, died in the 81ſt year of her age, at her lodgings near Brompton, the Right Hon. Lady Henrietta Gordon, eldeſt daughter to Alexander, ſecond Duke of Gordon, and Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, only daughter of Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Mrs Leſlie Dugud, of Balquhain, died here on Sunday laſt.

On Wedneſday laſt died, Alexander Milne, Eſq; of Crimonmogate, merchant in Aberdeen.

Died at Perth the 15th current, Thomas Marſhall, vintner at the King's Arms there. The buſineſs of that Inn continues to be carried on by Mrs Marſhall.

On the 16th inſt. was married, the Rev. Mr George Sym, miniſter of New Kilpatrick, to Miſs Sarah Couper, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Couper, late miniſter of Lochwinnoch.

On Thurſday laſt, her Grace the Ducheſs of Hamilton ſent a donation of twenty guineas, to be diſtributed for charitable purpoſes within the town of Lanark.—This mark of her Grace's bounty will afford a moſt ſeaſonable relief to many poor families, who have ſuffered much from the inclement ſeaſon.

On Monday laſt, John Anſtruther, Eſq; advocate, ſent Two Guineas, to be diſtributed among the poor of the pariſhes of Logie and Leuchars, Fifeſhire.

A SERMON is to be preached on Sunday next, the 22d inſt. in the Old Church, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the requeſt of the Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor.—The collection, which is hoped will be liberal, is to be applied to the purpoſes of that inſtitution.

The Friendſhip, Ritchie, from London, was well in Burlington Bay, the 17th inſtant.

On Wedneſday, at the foundery on Leith Walk, as a perſon was employed in conveying a large boiler into a cart, the tackling unfortunately gave way, and he was cruſhed to pieces.

Extract of a letter from Kilſyth, Feb. 17.

"Mr James Gilchriſt, a partner of the coal here, and ſome other well-diſpoſed perſons, conſidering the caſe of a number of poor old men and women, reduced by old age and poverty, and ſtarving for want of fire, have given to be diſtributed amongſt them jointly, twelve carts of coals. It is to be lamented, that the ſituation of the numerous poor at Kilſyth town, is totally neglected by the rich and opulent in the place; while, in the mean time, the poor are plentifully ſupplied in almoſt every other other corner of the country."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Dec. 30. *received by the packet.*

"The appearances of a crop are ſtill very favourable.—I expect that it will be ſtill better than laſt year."

Thermometer and Barometer ſince our laſt:

			Ther.	Bar.
Monday,	*Feb.* 16.	8 P. M.	33	29.90
Tueſday,	— 17.	8 A. M.	39	29.60
		8 P. M.	46	29.46
Wedneſday,	— 18.	8 A. M.	42	29.60
		8 P. M.	46	29.42

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM GRAY, Merchant in Glaſgow.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid William Gray, and a Creditor, to the requiſite extent—the Lords of Council and Seſſion, upon the 18th February current, ſequeſtrated the eſtate of the ſaid William Gray, ſituated within Scotland, and appointed his Creditors to meet at Glaſgow, within the houſe of Henry Fleming vintner there, upon the 4th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate, and granted warrant to any of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, or the Sheriff of Lanark, to attend the ſaid meeting, and to receive the Creditors grounds of debt, with their oaths on the verity, and to ſign the minutes of the meeting alonſt with the Preſes, all in terms of the foreſaid ſtatute.

Of all which intimation is hereby given in terms of law.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ROBERT SHAND, Diſtiller at Durris, in the county of Kincardine.

Edinburgh, Feb. 19. 1789.

THIS day, on the application of the ſaid Robert Shand, with concurrence of a creditor qualified in terms of the ſtatute, the Court of Seſſion ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Robert Shand, ſituated within the juriſdiction of the Court, and appointed his creditors to meet at Aberdeen, within the houſe of Peter Wilkie, Nevſan there, upon Tueſday the 10th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid Robert Shand.

Of all which this notice is given, in terms of the ſtatute, that the whole creditors may attend ſaid meeting, properly qualified to act and vote, as the ſtatute directs.

HOUSE AND SHOP TO SELL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Monday the 23d of February, between the hours of ſix and ſeven o'clock afternoon,

THE CORNER SHOP and HOUSE in the New Land, South Bridge Street, fronting Niddry's Wynd and High Street, as preſently poſſeſſed by Peter Campbell, ſpirit-dealer.

The houſe is upon the ſame floor with the ſhop, and conſiſts of four rooms and kitchen. There is alſo three excellent cellars within the houſe, adapted for carrying on the buſineſs of a grocer and ſpirit dealer.

For particulars, apply to John Sommerville, writer, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain, between and the day of ſale.

HUNTINGTOWER & RUTHVEN BLEACHFIELDS,
NEAR PERTH.

Richardson and Co. intend laying down Cloth immediately, and bleach at the following prices, viz.

All plain linen, yard wide and under, not exceeding,

800 warp, at 2d. per yard.	1600, & and all above, 5d.
900 and 1000 2d. halfp.	Diapers 3d.
1100 and 1200 3d.	Fine Tweels & Damasks 4d.
1300 3d. halfp.	Long Lawns 3d.
1400 4d.	Cambrics 4d.
1500 4d. halfp.	

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth taken in for these Fields by

John Low, head of Skinner's Close—John Banner, painter, head of Old Assembly Close—James Burn, merchant, South Bridge Street—John Campbell, ironmonger foot of West Bow—James Stone, weaver, Cross Causeway; John Cleghorn, grocer, head of Bailie Gentle's Close, Canongate—John Blair, New Lappinghouse—Alexander Ritchie merchant, Lawn Market, and Robert Herriott, nursery and seedsman, St Andrew's Street, New Town, Edinburgh—Robert Robertson, at the Shore, Leith—Robert Brunton, carrun, warehouse, foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, ditto—Thomas Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline—David Wise, Dundee—Andrew Ferney, Newburgh—James Inches, Dunkeld—Stewart and Rankine, Perth—John Young and Co. ditto—Peter Robertson, manufacturer, Newraw, ditto—Thomas Young at Huntingtower Field—Walter Biggar at Ruthven Field.

A Farm and Lime Quarries to Let.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas 1790,

The FARM of SKELPY, possessed by Robert Orr, including the pendicles possessed by David Maxwell and David Marshall as his subtenants, lying in the parish of Cults and shire of Fife. The above Farm, exclusive of roads and planting, contains 505 Scots acres, 300 acres are arable, and part of which is of a deep dry loamy soil. It lies within three miles of Cupar, the county-town, where there are good markets for bestial and grain. There is plenty of lime-rock on the lands, part of which is presently working, and they are in the near neighbourhood of several coal heughs.

ALSO to be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1790,

The LIME QUARRIES in the said lands of Skelpy, with those in the lands of Cults and Bunzian immediately adjoining, and the coal-seams in Dovan common and Teafs muir.

The lime-quarries in the above lands have been wrought to a great extent for several years past. They are well known to be of a good quality; and being situated in the heart of a populous and improving country, the tackfman may have a constant sale. Offerers for them will have in view, that the rent is to be a certain rate for each thirty-six square yards of wrought rock.

Proposals in writing for the above lands and lime quarries, may be given in to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street, or Robert Johnston writer in Cupar, betwixt and the 20th of May next; and such as are not accepted of will, if desired, be concealed.

A plan of the farm is to be seen in the hands of the said Robert Johnston, who will inform as to farther particulars; and the said Robert Orr will shew the farm and lime-quarries.

Lands and Grasings to Let

In the Parish of Blair in Athole, and County of Perth.

THE Lands of SHINAGOG-BEG, LAG-MORE, TOMNABRIOLOG, BRAIGAICH, RIENASTROINE, and RIEFIECAR. The arable and meadow lands of these several tenements measure about 309 Scots acres, the hill and pasture about 2900. The whole lie contiguous, and are remarkably well adapted for a store or sheep farm—There is also hill pasture and an inclosure, consisting together of 1246 acres or thereby, lately measured off, and so situated, that it can be annexed to the above lands, as parties can agree.—The extent of the whole of the above Lands and Grasings is 4456 acres, and may be entered to at Whitsunday 1789. And,

As an encouragement to offerers, the following extensive Lands and Grasings in the neighbourhood of the above, may be at same time let, but cannot be entered to so early, in respect the same is under lease, of which a very short period is still to run, viz.—The Lands and Grasings of SHENAGOGMORE and others measuring 2624 acres: And also, the Lands and Grasings of AULDNABINABEG, with the pertinents, and others, measuring 2703 acres. These lands and grasings, when united with those above mentioned, will make one of the most complete Highland farms in Scotland, being wholly of excellent soil, lying mostly on lime-stone, situated near the great military road for the north of Scotland, close to a large quantity of shell-marl, but may be let jointly or separately as offerers incline, for such number of years as can be agreed upon.

For particulars application may be made to Mr Macdonald writer to the signet, Prince's street, Edinburgh, with whom a plan of the grounds may be seen; and James White, overseer at Lude will shew the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Fifeshire.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Estate of WEST-BOGIE, lying in the parish of Abbotshall, and county of Fife.

These lands, which are situated within two measured miles of Kirkcaldy, are completely inclosed and subdivided, the inclosures all fencible and well watered; the clumps and belts of planting, consisting of 15 acres, are in a thriving condition, are properly placed for sheltering as well as beautifying the ground, and the weedings already yield good returns, and will soon be of very considerable value. The lands are subject to no thirlage, and the teinds valued.

There are on the premisses a substantial Mansion-house, consisting of nine rooms, a kitchen, cellars, and garret, and a complete farm-stead, which were all built a few years ago.

There are also on the premisses a pigeon-house, garden, and orchard, all well stocked; and an excellent lime quarry, to which a drain has lately been brought up at a considerable expence.

The lands have been for several years past, and presently are, in the natural possession of the proprietor, who, from the offers which have been made to him, does not entertain the least doubt of their yielding, on the supposition of a moderate rent being put on the mansion-house, garden, orchard, pigeon-house, &c. 200 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of the planting.

These lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament for the County.

As also, the LANDS of PRINLAWS, with the teinds thereof, pigeon-house, and garden, lying in the parish of Leslie, and likewise in Fifeshire. These lands are situated on the bank of the water of Leven, in the vicinity of the populous village of Leslie, are all inclosed and subdivided, and the strips and clumps of planting thriving, and of considerable value.

There are a bleachfield, and a barley and lint-mill upon the premisses. The free yearly rent of the whole is about 80 l. Sterling; and, as the greatest part of the ground is set from year to year, an increase of rent, upon granting leases of moderate endurance, may reasonably be expected. The lands are held feu of a subject superior, and liable to no thirlage.

The title-deeds and rentals of the whole premisses, are in the hands of George Andrew writer in Edinburgh, who has power to treat and conclude a bargain with intending purchasers, and to whom, or the proprietor at Wester Bogie, those who mean to purchase, and are desirous of further information, are requested to apply.

To be LET, from this time to the 25th of December next, for pasture only,

THOSE Two Grass Parks of TEMPLE and that part of the Lands of BRAIDWOOD, belonging to, and at present possessed by Mr Dundas of Arniston, lying in the parish of Temple, and shire of Edinburgh. They are in very old grass, and well known to be remarkably fit for feeding both cattle and sheep.

Alexander Pitullo, overseer at Arniston, will point out the fields to be let; and any offers may be made to James Newbigging, at the Sheriff-clerks Office, Edinburgh.

By Order of the Honourable
COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY's CUSTOMS.

To be exposed to public sale, in the Custom-houses of the Ports, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

THE following Goods, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

WIGTON, February 21.—16 Gallons Geneva, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 34 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—One ship's Anchor, 176 pounds Tea, 1 ton, 19 cwt. 3 q. Iron, and a parcel of Timber.

AYR, Monday 23.—153 Gallons Brandy, below the strength of one in six under hydrometer proof, 531 gallons Brandy, not below the strength of ditto.

Other Articles.—341 Pounds Tea, the Sloops Bachelors, burden 27 tons, and Richard and Hannah, burden 21 tons, with all their materials, to be sold entire; and likewise the materials of the Sloop Wigton, the Hull of which vessel is to be sold to be broken up.

IRVINE, Tuesday the 24th February.—6 1-half bushels Irish Salt, and the Sloop Jenry, burden 40 tons, together with her Row-boat, Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, to be sold entire.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Wednesday the 25th February.—215 Gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

The Sloops Dolphin, burden 32 1-half tons, and Thomas and Andrew, burden 22 1-half tons, with their Row-boats, Tackle, Furniture, and Apparel, to be sold entire.

OBAN, Thursday the 26th Feb.—308 1-half Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

165 1-half Gallons Rum, not below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—A parcel of Timber, an half decked Boat, about 15 tons burden, a small Skift, and an Open Boat, to be sold entire.

KIRKWALL, Saturday the 13th March.—86 Gallons Geneva, below the strength of 1 in 6 under Hydrometer proof.

Other Articles.—7 Boats in boards one Open Boat whole, and a parcel of French Wine damaged.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap. 73. sec. 37. it is, among other things, enacted, That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell, or send out any foreign spirits, of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of Foreign Spirits, or British and Foreign Spirits mixed together, (except Shrub, Cherry or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited, and lost, together with the packages containing the same.

And, by the 34th sec. of the same statute, it is enacted, That if any British rectified Spirits, or any mixture of British Spirits with Foreign Spirits, shall be found in the custody of any dealer or dealers in spirits, not being a rectifier or compounder of British Spirits, exceeding the strength of 1 in 8 under hydrometer proof, the same, together with the casks and vessels containing the same, shall be forfeited and lost.

Purchasers will also take notice that 25 per cent. of the purchase money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.

HOUSES FOR SALE

On the South Side of Canongate Head.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of February current, between five and six afternoon,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, being the East-most Flat of the Third Storey of the Great New Stone Tenement of Land called *Inglis' Land*, entering from the High Street by a commodious scale stair. The house consists of three rooms, three closets, a kitchen, and cellar, as now possessed by Miss Dickson mantua-maker, and along with it will be sold a Garret at the top of the same land, possessed by James Smith waterman.

As Also, That DWELLING HOUSE or Fifth Storey of the Tenement called *Hope's Land*, and the Garrets above the same, entering from the said High Street, as lately possessed by James Young, and afterwards by George Wright flaymaker, and his widow, and now by different tenants.

These subjects will be exposed either in one or two lots as shall appear to be agreeable to purchasers at the time of sale.

The conditions of sale and title-deeds will be shown by John Young writer, Kincaid's Court, who will give any other needful information which may be required.

SALE OF

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF BERWICK,

&c.—and Upset Prices Reduced.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th of March 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE following SUBJECTS belonging to John Nisbet, merchant in Eyemouth, exposed to Sale by the trustee on his sequestrated estate, conform to the order of his creditors, in the following Lots, and at the upset prices undermentioned:

LOT I.

Being ALL and WHOLE the just and equal half of the four-husband Lands of the Lands of Flemington, called GUNSGREEN, with the Teinds and Pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Ayton, and shire of Berwick—will be exposed at the reduced upset price of 2500 l. Sterling.

The lands measure nearly 110 acres English, are of an excellent quality, and are inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes. They are conveniently situated for lime and coal, and lie in the neighbourhood of the town of Eyemouth, the only sea port town in the county of Berwick. The lands hold of the Crown, are valued in the Cess books at 105 l. 9s. 6 d. and are free of thirlage. There is a convenient set of Offices on the farm, and an elegant Mansion-house fit for the accommodation of a large and genteel family, being four stories high, vaulted below, and consisting of eighteen fire apartments, all well finished.

The premisses are in the natural possession of the proprietor, and the entry to the whole will be at Whitsunday next, the purchaser paying for the crop that shall then be on the ground, at a valuation fixed by persons mutually chosen.

LOT II.

Being those Subjects lying within the town of Eyemouth, situated near the sea shore, commonly called the GRANARIES and CELLARS, as the same have been sometime possessed by Mess. Falls of Dunbar—will be exposed at the reduced upset price of 100 l. Sterling. The purchasers entry to these subjects will also be at Whitsunday next.

LOT III.

Being TWO SHARES of the East-Lothian and Merse Whale Fishing Company.—will be exposed at the reduced upset price of 70 l. Sterling. The purchasers will have a right to draw any dividends that shall be made on the said shares after Whitsunday next.

For further particulars, apply to George Johnston, writer to the signet, the trustee, in whose hands the articles of roup and sale, and title-deeds of the premisses, may be seen.

SALE OF BRITISH GIN.

To be SOLD by public auction, at the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Tuesday the 3d March, at one o'clock afternoon,

A Considerable Quantity of BRITISH GIN, which will be put up in such lots as may be most agreeable to bidders.

Samples of the spirits may be seen, on applying to Mr David Stewart or Mr George Leslie, trustees on the estate of James Haig and Co. late distillers at Canonmills.

LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 11th day of March next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of BALGARVIE, lying in the parishes of Monymeal and Cupar, and within a quarter of a mile of the town of Cupar, with or without (as purchasers may incline) about 40 acres of Cupar muir, planted about 30 years ago, which are in a thriving condition, and will be soon ready for cutting.

The present free-rent of these lands is about 406 l. Sterling; but all the farms will rise considerably at the expiry of the present leases.—The proprietor has a right to the teinds, and the lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county.

LOT II.

Also, the Lands of KINGASK, lying in the parish of Cupar, and within half a mile of that town on the Dundee road.

The present free yearly rent of these lands is about 150 l. Sterling, and will rise considerably at the expiry of the current leases.—They hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

The titles, rental, and plans of the several lands will be seen by applying to David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or the proprietor at Balcaskie, any wishing to treat for a private bargain may apply; and the lands will be shown by James Carstairs, writer in Cupar, or by the tenants.

And to be LET,

By public roup, within the house of Easter Kellie, upon Wednesday the 18th of March next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon,

The Farm of EASTER KELLY, lying in the parish of Carnbee, and county of Fife, consisting of about 154 acres of arable ground, mostly inclosed, and capable of great improvement.—The lease to commence at Martinmas next, and to continue for such a number of years as may be agreed upon.

There is upon the farm a dwellinghouse of three storeys, built about 30 years ago by an officer of the army, for the accommodation of his family, with suitable offices.

For particulars apply to Sir Robert Anstruther of Balcaskie, Bart. or to Patrick Plenderleath, writer in Pittenweem, his factor.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of Calico Printing Grounds.

To be SOLD by the Trustee on the sequestrated estate of William M'Alpine and Co on Tuesday the 24th day of February curt. between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, within the house of Thomas Marshall, vintner in Perth,

THE valuable, commodious, and extensive PRINTING GROUNDS of CROMWELL PARK and STORMOUNT FIELD, on long leases at small rents, and situated on the rivers Almond and Tay, near Perth, with the Buildings thereon; together with the Lands of MARYBANK, and the lease of HONEY's FARM, in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lease of CROMWELL-PARK, with the Printfield and Buildings erected thereon. Alongst with this lot will be sold the whole of such parts of the Machinery as are fixtures, conform to inventary. Upset price of this Lot L. 2500.

LOT II. The Lease of STORMOUNT-FIELD, with the whole Buildings and Machinery, conform to inventary; as also the right of property of the Lands of MARYBANK.—Upset price of this Lot, L. 3000.

LOT III. The Lease of HONEY's FARM.—Upset price of this Lot, L. 60.

In case the whole of Lot 2d is not sold in one Lot, it is to be exposed in two separate Lots, viz Stormount-field, with the whole Buildings and Machinery in one lot—upset price L. 2000; and he Lands of Marybank with their pertinents in another lot—upset price L. 1000.

The Manufactory at Cromwell-Park is delightfully situated on the north side of the river Almond, occupying 150 acres of land, of which a competent part is most judiciously laid out in Bleaching-fields. It is distant from the town of Perth only five miles; and the buildings, consist of a large and commodious still-house of five floors, having a fall of water 14 feet, the wheel 17½ feet diameter, and 5 feet broad; there is also a fall behind the wheel of 14 feet; a boiling house, dry-house, and blue-house under one roof, having a continual supply of water by pipes, without pumping; a printing-shop, carpenter and smiths shops, with two copperplate shops; a dwelling house, and several other erections, which having been all lately built, are in the most complete repair; so that the whole premisses may be entered upon by the purchaser without any expence whatever.—This printing ground has, for some years, been in the highest repute. The great abundance of water with which, at all seasons, it is regularly supplied, added to the other eminent advantages it possesses, distinguish it as a most valuable situation, not only for conducting the printing business, but for the establishment of a Spinning concern. With that view the late proprietors erected the Water Mill, which is capable of working many thousand Spindles, and which is in perfect repair.

Stormount-field possesses advantages for a printing ground which cannot be exceeded, and probably will not be equalled by any other in the kingdom. It is situated within four miles of Perth, on the navigable river Tay, with which it communicates by means of a canal of great dimensions, cut at an immense expence, but furnishing the most abundant, certain, and continual supply of water to Bleaching fields of the extent of 120 acres, over the whole of which grounds the water may be so distributed as to occasion an immense saving in labour. The canal and extensive buildings, some of which are not entirely finished, may be completed at a very small expence.

Marybank consists of about 30 acres of arable land, having a ferry over the Tay annexed to it, and possessing a valuable Salmon Fishing; and it sold separately, as it is delightfully situated on the river Tay, would make an agreeable villa.

Honey's Farm consisting of 60 acres of arable land, held on lease for an unexpired term of twenty-one years from Whitsunday last.

For further particulars, apply to Mess. Winter and Kaye, Swithin's Lane, London; to Mr Edward Chippendall, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said Mess. William M'Alpine and Co. at Cromwellpark aforesaid; or to Thomas Manson, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds and articles of roup are to be seen.—And

On Wednesday the 25th of February will be Sold at Cromwell-Park, (the sale to continue from day to day until all be sold) a large quantity of COTTON and LINEN CLOTH, prepared for Printing, and a quantity of DRUGS, consisting chiefly of Medders, with the whole Utensils and Apparatus of every kind for conducting the printing business in all its various branches. The Cloths are laid out in lots, some of 100 pieces, and some 50 in each, and every thing will be exposed in such a manner as to accommodate those intending to purchase. There will be sold at same time, Eleven Saddle and Cart Horses, Three Milch Cows, with some Labouring Utensils, as well as a large quantity of Wood of different kinds.

N. B. Six Months Credit will be given on finding good good security.

LANDS IN WIGTONSHIRE.

Upset Price Reduced.

THERE will be exposed to public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the March next, at one o'clock afternoon, at a reduced price, the Lands of DRUMBLAIR, lying in the parish Mochrum, and county of Wigton,

The articles of roup and progress of writs, are to be in the hands of Robert Bell, clerk to the signet, to which any person desirous of further information may apply.

Sale of Lands in Kinross and Fife Shires,

By Private Bargain.

THE ESTATE of BLAIR, DOWHILL, WOODEN &c. with the Superiorities thereto belonging, consisting of 3000 Scots or 3760 English acres, or thereby, all inclosed, including 500 Scots acres of wood and plantations which are remarkably flourishing.

There is coal and lime in the lands; and there are two freehold qualifications in Kinross shire, and one in Fife shire.

For particulars, apply to Mr Adam, the proprietor, George Street. Robert Bruce at Blair, will show the grounds.

Estates in Roxburgh and Lanark shires.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th March next, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of ELLIESTOUN, lying in the parish of Lessudden, and shirefdom of Roxburgh, gross rent of which, exclusive of 120 acres of planting, at present, is 465 l. 14 s. 4 d. and after deduction of feu-duty and other public burdens, there remains of free rent, 414 s. 4 d. But as great part of the lands are out of lease, and the tacks of the rest either nigh expiring, or may be bought up on easy terms, the estate can be set up to a substantial tenant at the yearly rent of 500 l. that having been offered for a tack of a reasonable term of years, and the weedings, that are absolutely necessary to be made from the Plantations, will fully pay the public burdens.

The estate is situated in a dry sporting country, on the south side of the Tweed, thirty-nine miles distant from Edinburgh, by a good Turnpike Road, and in the vicinity of Jedburgh, Kelso, Melrose, and Selkirk, all good market towns.

It consists of about 1200 acres, all arable land, completely inclosed, and divided by thriving hedges, from 20 to 30 years old, extensive plantations of all kinds of trees, of the best age, which communicate with each other, and afford shaded walks of several miles in length. The mansion-house and offices are in good repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family; are situated in a lawn of about 70 acres well laid down, a kitchen garden and shrubbery at a convenient distance, several pieces of water, stocked with pike, trout, and perch, which are kept constantly full, by a number of streams, which at the same time water the fields. The soil is good, and produces all manner of grain. The lawn are a considerable number of old trees.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords three freehold qualifications, being valued in the cess-books of the county at 1526 l. 5 s. 1 d. The purchaser will have the benefit of a charter from the Crown, the precept of sasine of which is unexecuted, and the valuation of the different freeholds properly subdivided.

The upset price to be 12000 l.

In case the estate is not sold in whole, it will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands of ARTHURSHIEL, possessed by William Nicol, at the yearly rent of	L. 15 s
Also, that part of the farm, possessed by Thomas Watson, called the Muir or Southfield,	36 18
	L. 52 s

The upset price of this lot to be 1400 l.

LOT II. The Lands of CHARLESFIELD, possessed by William Riddell, at the yearly rent of	L. 52 s
Thornielaw, possessed by Thomas Watson, exclusive of the three Parks of the Old Estate of Elliestoun, which he possesses,	32 10
	L. 84 14

The upset price of this lot to be 2100 l.

LOT III. The Lands of MAINHILL, possessed by William Dods, at — —	L. 100
That part of Robert Bulman's possession on the east side of the road, with Loanend houses, Rent — —	7 11
	L. 107 11

The upset price of this lot to be 2400 l.

Lot IV. These parts of the Old Estate, with the Mansion House, Offices, and Gardens, consisting of the Farms of Northfield possessed by George White; Whinfield, possessed by James Hunter; the Park on the west side of the road, possessed by Robert Bulman; the Three parks possessed by Thomas Watson, and Mr Scot's possession, the yearly rent of all which is 221 l. 9 s. In this lot there is at least forty acres planted not rented, and there is besides a great quantity of valuable old timber.

The upset price of this lot to be 6800 l.

Also the Lands of LINDSAYLANDS, as set to and possessed by William Somervel and James Clark, at the yearly rent of 135 l. 12 s. lying in the parish of Biggar, and shire of Lanark. These lands consist of 292 acres of ground, are pleasantly situated on the banks of the Clyde, and in the neighbourhood of all kinds of game; they hold blench of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess books of the county at 250 l.—The upset price 3200 l.

The progress of writs to be seen in the hands of George Martin or Thomas Smith, writers, Argyle Square, Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars, and to whom persons wishing to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of sale may apply.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 25th of February curt. between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon,

THE TACKS of the COAL WORK of SANDYHILLS, GLENDUFFHILL, and WESTERBARRACHNEY, as possessed by John and Matthew Orr and Co. with the houses, machinery, horses, and utensils of every sort, belonging to the work, which lies within four English miles of Glasgow, on the side of the turnpike road leading from Airdrie to that city. The field belonging to this work consists of about 200 acres of land, on which there are five workable seams of coal, from six to three feet thick, of an excellent quality, and at very moderate depths from the surface. The fire engine already erected on it will draw the water off fully one half of the field.—For particulars, apply to Mr Shiels at Camlachie, Mr Orr, George's Street, or Alexander Robertson, writer, Argyle-street, who will show the tacks, articles of roup, &c.—and to whom any persons wishing to purchase may apply, between and the day of sale.

R. SMELLIE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

THE SLOOP CHRISTIAN

OF LEITH,

Burden about 60 tons,

With her Float Boat and Apparel, will be sold by public roup, in the house of Mrs Ritchie, shore of Leith, on Tuesday the 24th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

Also,

THE SLOOP BELL,

Burden about 40 tons, to be sold same time as above.

These Sloops are both lying in the harbour of Leith, and for further particulars, apply to Mess. John Kay and Co. ship-brokers there, who will show the inventory and conditions of sale.

N. B. J. KAY and CO. have for sale a parcel of Ship Materials. Leith, February 11. 1689.

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